

Intervention: Smoking bans and restrictions

Finding: Sufficient evidence for effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health care providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: State, regional, and local state tobacco control partner |

Background on the intervention:

Smoking bans and restrictions are policies, regulations, and laws that limit smoking in workplaces and other public areas. Smoking bans prohibit smoking entirely; smoking restrictions limit smoking to designated areas.

Findings from the systematic reviews:

Studies that evaluated the effect of smoking bans in workplaces observed an average reduction in exposure to components of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) of 72 percent. Studies evaluating smoking bans also observed reductions in the amount smoked.

Smoking bans were more effective in reducing ETS exposures than were smoking restrictions. Smoking bans were effective in a wide variety of public and private workplaces and health care settings. Their effectiveness should extend to most indoor workplaces in the United States.

References:

Guide to Community Preventive Services - www.thecommunityguide.org/tobacco/